Galia Golan interview: See Op-ed Page

Wellesley News

Student Records now open for student inspection: Lead Story

VOLUME LXXI, NUMBER 3 WELLESLEY, MASSACHUSETTS FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1974

Susan Andrews, acting Chaplain, will be ordained Sunday at the Church of the Covenant in Boston.

Photo by Sasha Norkin '75

Confidential files now open to students

By Florence Davis '76

Wellesley College students now have access to all official College records in their name, including Infirmary records, letters of recommendation, Recorder's and Admissions files, and any evaluations made by deans, psychiatrists, and professors.

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, signed into law by President Ford on August 21, 1974, legislates access to student records in both public and private schools receiving Federal funds.

In the case of elementary and secondary schools, the parents of a student have the right to inspect their child's records, and correct or challenge any misinformation, discrepancies, or misleading evaluations.

The implications for students in institutions of higher education are different and hardly as astounding as one might initially believe.

Students at Wellesley, and at many colleges and universities, have always had access to permanent record cards, transcripts, and other "non-confidential" material.

Restricted material included all letters of recommendation in the student's admission file, Career Services file, and Dean's files.

These letters of recommendation, along with medical and psychiatric records and evaluations at the Infirmary, are now available for individual student inspection.

Bettina Blake, Dean of Academic Programs, told NEWS that all records which are passed from one official to another are designated "official records" and can be viewed by students as soon as a praecdure has been devided wherehy a student sees only her records and not those af another student in the file.

The implementation clause of the Privacy Act allows for a delay in the release of the records in order to permit institutions to develop such a procedure; designed not to confound a student's efforts to see her own files, but to insure other students privacy from third-party invasions of their confidential records.

ACT SUMMARY

Dean Blake provides a summary of the Privacy Act and an analysis of its implications for both students and faculty:

— Institutions of higher education which receive Federal funds must allow the student to inspect his or her "official records, files" and any data related to them. This includes "health data" and "counselor observations."

— The institution must establish "appropriate procedures for the granting of a request ... for access" within 45 days of the time of the request.

— The student shall have the opportunity, in a hearing, to challenge the accuracy of the records, and to have them corrected.

— The institution must not permit the release of "personally identifiable records or files (or personal information contained therein)" without the student's written consent, except to:

a. other authorized college officials,
b. officials of another institution to which the student is applying,
c. certain heads of governmental educational agencies, if necessary in an audit of a federally funded program authorized by Federal law,
d. a financial aid officer in connection with an application for financial aid,
e. or in compliance with a judicial order or subpoena.

Students must specify in written form (the forms are in the process of being devised) the specific records to be released. Students also have the right to demand a copy of all released information.

PERMISSION

All persons (third parties) who wish access to a students record must fill out a request form which remains with the record and is available for student inspection.

Although the Act specifies that official material is only available

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Ms. Andrews to be Ordained

By Donna Follansbee '77

Wellesley's Chaplain in Residence, Susan Andrews, will be ordained at 3 p.m. this Sunday, September 29, at the Church of the Covenant in Boston. The ceremony is the culmination of Susan's 1½ years of study, sponsored by the Presbyterian Church.

In preparation for ordination, she was required to pass oral and written examinations, which tested her theological standpoint and her understanding of counselling, preaching and worship. She also received a Master's Degree from Harvard School of Divinity in June, 1974.

Ms. Andrews will become a fully ordained minister through the laying on of hands. This will be the high point of the service. During it, the ordained clergy come forward and lay their hands on the candidate's head, signifying the continuance of the Apostolic Succession, which was begun by Christ when He blessed Peter in that way.

Other parts of the service will be performed by Ms. Andrew's friends and family. Reverend Paul Santmire, who is on sabbatical leave from Wellesley this year, will give the ordination prayer. The sermon will be delivered by Susan's father, Dr. Mark Andrews, an Associate Executive of the Synod of Mid America United Presbyterian Church. The personal charge of duty will be given by Mrs. Andrews.

Ms. Andrews feels that women should be recognized as vital to the Church, both as lay people and clergy. "Jesus did not differentiate between the sexes in His ministry; He charged us with the responsibility of being open to all human beings."

Approximately one percent of the ordained Presbyterian ministry is comprised of women. That number has risen markedly since the mid 1950's, when the first women were ordained, one of whom was Dr. Letty Russell, a Wellesley graduate.

Ms. Andrews will be at Wellesley for the next eight months.

Union answers administration; expresses satisfaction with labor agreement

Editor's Note: The following is a response to the Administration-Union settlement by John Miller, Business agent for the Union. It has been augmented by Florence Davis '76 without substantial change in the meaning of the article.

In the settlement worked out between the Union and the College Administration, matrons employed by Wellesley College received around $54,000 in retroactive back pay. The dormitory Matrons filed a sex discrimination suit against the College under the Equal Pay Act, a federal law which requires the disbursement of equal pay for equal work.

The female Matrons claimed that they did work equal to that of the higher paid male Custodians.

Money paid to the Matrons constitutes the amount of back pay they would have earned, had they been paid the same amount as the Custodians.

Varying amounts of back pay, up to over $2,000 will be paid to thirty-nine Matrons involved in the litigation.

The settlement of the lawsuit was worked out by representatives of Wellesley College (the Administration) and representatives of the Independent Maintenance and Service Employees Union, the union which sponsored the lawsuit for the Matrons.

Joseph Sandulli, Esquire, the Boston-based representing the Union expressed pleasure with the settlement:

"This kind of money always makes the client happy. Here the back pay amounts to about one-half of each Matron's annual salary. However, what's really exciting is that the settlement includes a prospective wage increase of 2% for both Matrons and Custodians and an agreement to stabilize the employees' workload."

Don Jemella, President, and John Miller, Business Agent of the Union, felt relieved:

"This sex discrimination problem has been consuming the energy of both the employer and the Union for eight months. We are relieved that we could settle the case in such a good way. Now we can turn our attention to other pressing problems."

Campus Leaders Convene

About 100 students, trustees, administration and faculty members attended the annual "Leadership Conference" held last Friday on George's Island in Boston Harbor. The day-long conference, sponsored by the college, focused on proposals to solve various problems found at Wellesley.

Wilma Scott Heidi, past president of the National Organization of Women and presently a guest-in-residence at Wellesley gave the opening address, calling on the conference to make a firm stand on feminism. She said that the college can not justify itself as a single sex institution unless it is feminist.

Topics discussed included: decision-making, guest in residence programs, black and women's studies, and communications breakdown at Wellesley.

Student representatives from various organizations attended the conference. President Linnie Little was disappointed in faculty attendance. It is supposed that since the conference was held on a class day, that it was difficult for faculty to attend. The faculty was represented by three members.

A report on the proposals that were made by the members of the conference is expected to be released shortly by Senate.

Guards attend police classes

Wellesley College Security guards will soon be attending classes at the State Police Academy. Security department officials say that new state laws have made it easier for campus police to enroll in these courses and they intend to take advantage of the opportunity.

Mr. Charles W. Happeney, Superintendent of the Security and Safety, stated that this development does not in any way reflect stricter security policies. He said that some guards have attended these classes in the past on their own.

Also, Mr. Happeney said there will be no additional fire arms on

campus. Guards have been armed for "years" according to Mr. Happeney.

The Smith-Wesson is the standard police service revolver. Mr. Happeney said only 6 guards on the campus patrol are armed.

According to Mr. Happeney, "None of our guards have ever fired their guns. There have been situations where they would have been justified in their use, but they have refrained from firing them."

College evaluates Central registration

By Mary Jo Ruhen '77

Central registration remains, in the minds of most students, a bad experience associated with the first week of school. In the time that has lapsed, it has been possible to investigate the origin, preliminary groundwork, actual set-up, purpose, and resulting effectiveness of central registration.

Susan Fedo, Coordinator of Student Services and Director of Schneider, said that the idea had been discussed periodically in the last two or three years. She traced the first proposal to Roger Fry, a former bursar. The idea developed as Wellesley became more sophisticated in the use of computer and the need for an effective and efficient method for data collection concerning students became necessary.

A committee was set up, with members from various offices, to work out a plan. Second semester last year, a "trial balloon" in the form of of central registration for new students, was sent up. The experiment was a success, so plans for a full central registration for fall, '74 were made.

The long lines, the time consumed, the inconveniences of central registration have been vehemently stated. Though the exact figures are not available yet, it is estimated that 95% of Wellesley students went through central registration. In terms of accomplishment of purpose, central registration was effective both from the administration's goal of data collection, and the student's need to know what was expected of her.

What is necessary now is work devoted to solving the problems of central registration. Sue Fedo says, "Potentially, we're on the right track." There will be a committee formed, with each office involved to decide what should be done in the future.

Student suggestions have come in to Mrs. Fedo's office. One suggestion is that more students should be involved in the process, running the various tables so as to speed up registration. It was suggested to have some students come back to school early and work on central registration as a paid worker. Mrs. Fedo thought this a reasonable idea that could use investigation. The need for more space for the process was obvious.

The future question is how to make a system both convenient and effective.

Library wings progress

By Vicky Alin '77

The Construction on the Margaret Clapp Library will be completed by Spring of 1975, with the middle of October, 1975 set as its official opening date, according to Ms. Helen Brown, Head Librarian.

Site planning was begun August, 1973. Since that time, there have been several strikes, accounting for the delays and the ditches on the West side of the building. In spite of these strikes, which included a construction workers and plumbers strike, workers were able to continue on the interior construction and progress was not seriously delayed.

There will be many changes in the library, including: new chairs, chosen by student vote; a smoking lounge in which there will be furniture for those who wish to study; new carpeting on each floor; air conditioning; a better listening room; and separate faculty rooms.

Also, it is hoped that a centralization of some library resourses can be begun.

Skylights have been constructed through which the light comes to give the impression of airiness. In addition, there are windows on either side of the new wings. The West wing has an especially attractive view overlooking the lake which, as was designed, will come right up under the windows.

Construction is advancing at a steady pace. The new library will be roomier, lighter, and completely modernized. Not only is it adapted to suit various study habits, it utilizes beautiful architecture.

The new library wings under construction promise to provide more comfortable and modern study areas.

Photo by Betsy Monrad '76

Wellesley News

Letters to the Editor

"Hand-waving legality" generates residence contract

This summer each one of us received the new residence contract. Prompted by the misunderstandings that surfaced last semester when the College unexpectedly closed for January, members of the administration realized a new contract was definitely needed. The new contract differed from the old version in several critical areas. First, the contract explicitly stated rights and privileges of the college that in the past had been assumed. This was without doubt a positive step in bringing matters out in the open. However, this also exposed the possibility that some of these rights the College assumed were justified, were not in fact necessary, or for that matter, legal.

The most glaring example of this "hand-waving legality" was the right of entry into a student's room. Couching this right in mysterious terms, the contract states that "when feasible" a student will be notified of entry. What is that supposed to mean? In answer to that question, the College lawyer explained to NEWS that if a window broke in a room over a vacation, the College had the right to walk in your room and fix it, on the grounds that the action was in the interest of the community. Apartment dwellers do not have this responsibility to the community. While the College is so concerned with damage to their own property, nowhere is it stated that the College is liable for damage incurred by students' property when a College employee enters the room to fix the window. To this point, the College lawyer maintained this should be understood. Why was it not stated along with the other liabilities, that by no coincidence only represented the College's position of property rights?

A second "ambiguity" involved the College retaining the option to place students in others' rooms over a break such as January. Up until two years ago, one dorm was routinely left open; and for a small fee, students occupied rooms which did not belong to them. The legality of this practice was questioned and hence, the College backed off. Now we find this option written into the contract. Most students recognize the value in keeping a dorm open for those who wish to stay on campus while the College is not in session. But that is not the point. Nowhere in the contract is any procedure even briefly outlined which would insure us that we would be notified sufficiently in advance to make storage arrangements, that we would know who was going to live in our rooms for up to five weeks, or that we would retain any rights to our own property. Once again, the College lawyer answered that a reasonable procedure was implied. Why bother with a new contract when only selective rights are delineated and others kept ambiguous?

Criticizing the contract does not imply a charge of deceit or malicious intent on the part of the College. Both Joyce Waddlington and Susan Fedo expressed their strong preference for student participation, to avoid the complaints and accusations of administrative steam-rolling. But the timetable for formulating the new contract precluded active student perusal before its release.

If there is anything we should gain from our years at Wellesley, it is the ability to question — ourselves, our professors, and our life in general. Yet why should the actions of Wellesley College be exempt from our scrutiny? Do we assume that the College administration will always act in the students' best interest, that in effect, the College is beyond reproach? Whether students accept this notion of a monolithic, all-powerful administration, the fact is that the College thinks we accept it. And that misconception frequently guides their actions as evidenced by the residence contract. Joseph Kiebala, Vice President of the College, asked NEWS quite innocently why students hold the actions of the College suspect and why should we not assume that the college will act reasonably?

Such an expectation of students subordinating to authority is discouraging. We have at hand several examples of issues where the College acted and students failed to react quickly enough or not at all, either from poor communications or deliberate denial of information.

Our present rooming policy is further proof of what happens when the Powers that Be throw something in our face as a fait a compli and expect us to trustingly applaud it. Students who were here last year recall the sequence of events that led to the practice of guaranteeing only 50 percent of a dorm's seniors the right to stay in that dorm. When a referendum was finally taken a few days before the policy was to be enacted, only one third of the students believed the policy was a good idea. Another third wanted the percentages adjusted to more compromising levels, and still another third were totally against the new policy.

That is not to say students were not represented on the committee that formulated this policy. On the contrary, the majority were students. For five months, the committee met to formulate the new policy. But it was not until the very last stage that the rest of the campus had some inkling of what had actually resulted.

Students now serve on most committees operating within the College — Academic Review Board, Admissions, and Building and Grounds to name a few. But it is one matter to have an individual physically represent 1800 other people and an entirely different matter to have a true representative who communicates with her constituency and has a sense of the majority and minority positions. How little we know about these committees. How rarely we are informed before the fact of a new policy or action. The pitifully small number of unsolicited contributions to NEWS supports this information void.

One need not be political to be directly affected by the flaws in our system. Rather, a healthy skepticism for authority and an honest respect for one's own rights and privileges is all that is needed to change the existing structure. On the other side, administrators would do themselves and the College a great service by not assuming, and indeed, not counting on student complacency. More importantly, a change in perspective on their own power to dictate policy would certainly project the image and hopefully the reality of flexibility and open-mindedness.

January term needs Students' enthusiasm

To the Editor:

The Winter Study Committee wants to dispel all doubts about the Winter Term Program. The truth is that there will be a Winter Study Term this year in the month of January and participation will be voluntary.

All planning for Winter Term will be by and for the students. The aim of the program is to use Wellesley students' talents and resources to educate both students and employees of the college. We realize that there is an inexhaustible supply of woman-power here that has as yet been untapped by our educational system. This is a pilot project; student enthusiasm will not only determine the quality of this Winter Term, but its success will also determine the quality of future Winter Terms.

The January Term appears to be an ideal time for studying non-academic subjects, attending seminars, performing in the arts, or for pursuing independent work. Depending on course content and the length of the term, time spent on these activities will vary from intensive (e.g. rehearsals for performances) to infrequent (e.g. bridge tournaments).

We hope to be able to alleviate the problem of charging for Winter Term because a large number of students may not be able to participate because of lack of funds. The committee is searching for a way to lower the cost as much as possible, but since the college budget does not include an allowance for Winter Term, our only chance for success is if we can gain the backing of hundreds of participating Wellesley students who share our views.

As far as facilities are concerned, Green and Founders will be open during January regardless of Winter Term for administrative purposes. We would like to open as many other buildings as possible (e.g. Jewett, Pendleton, Sage, Rec. Building), but, realistically, fuel costs will keep some of these buildings closed. Therefore, we must depend on student response to courses which need special equipment (labs, practice rooms, studios, etc.) before any decision can be reached.

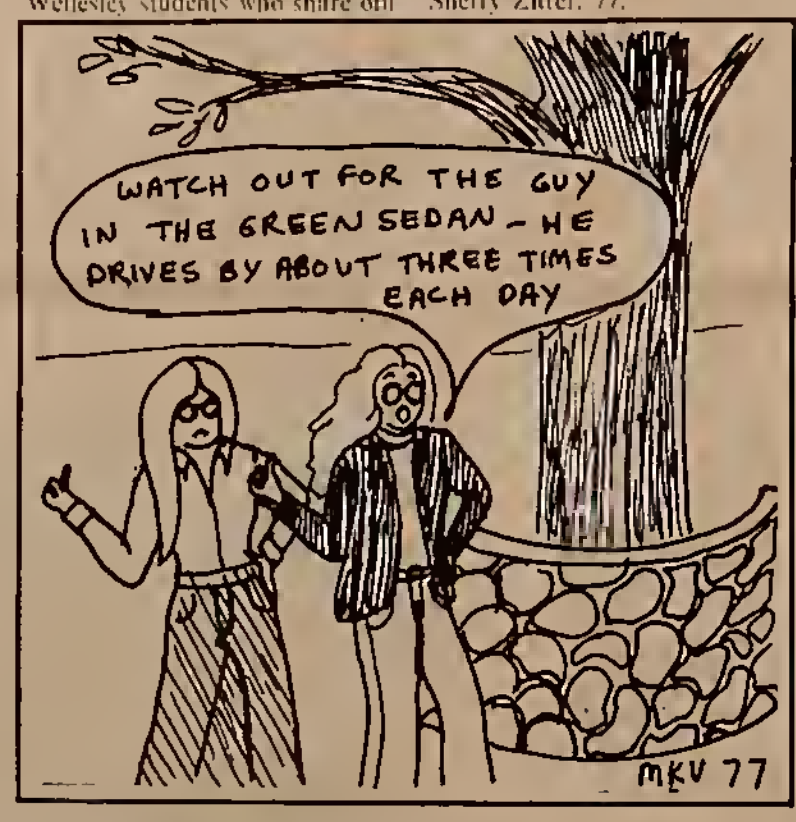
Housing is a real problem. We have no answers at this time, but would like to assure everyone that we will do our best to devise a system in which most people will be housed in their own rooms or those of friends.

Now you can understand why so much student participation is necessary. We really need everyone's ideas. The Winter Study Committee is not a closed organization. We want your help. There will be meetings in each dorm on Monday evening, September 30, for information and student feedback. Please check in your own dorm for the time.

There is a lot of enthusiasm on campus right now about Winter Term. The immediate channeling of this enthusiasm is essential for a worthwhile Winter Term Program.

Please contact us with your suggestions as soon as possible.

Marilyn Chohaney, '75
Katie Albers, 76,
Masuma Mamdani, 76,
Marianne Duffy, 77,
Sherry Zitter, 77.



Hitching post does Provide new transportation

Two years ago Wellesley College responded to the student demand for better transportation facilities. Times were added to Senate bus schedules, shuttle taxi service was instituted, and the minimal variety of Senate bus destinations was slightly increased.

These improvements were commendable, but not enough. Some alternative was needed for those bound for locations other than Harvard Square or the M.I.T. Student Center at a time other than a weekend. The M.I.T. bus that runs during the week is a big help, but space on it is not always available.

NEWS has suggested the idea of using the tree on Jewett Road as a hitching post. Students needing a ride are advised to stand near the tree, and students with cars could cooperate by picking them up if convenient. Before agreeing to share a ride, both parties should show each other their Wellesley I.D.'s.

Such a system would give students more freedom in their movements (not all of us migrate only into Cambridge only on weekends) and eliminate the perils of hitchhiking on the open road. A little cooperation would alleviate a problem that has plagued us all.

You are invited to apply to the Wellesley Urban Politics Internship Program. This summer the program will give fifteen Wellesley students opportunities to spend ten weeks working with urban agencies or community groups to learn firsthand about urban politics and government. Interns will also participate in seminars with urban affairs figures.

Los Angeles will be the "urban laboratory" for nine interns. Six will be based in Boston.

Admission to the program is open to all members of the sophomore and junior classes, regardless of major.

A meeting with Helence Smookler Director, and former Urban Interns will be held on Monday, September 30, at 4:15 p.m. in Room 100, Schneider Center. (The Psychology internship is open only to juniors)

Applications, available in Green Hall, Rooms 438 or 234, are due October 15.

Reservations for Reserving books???

To the Editor:

Already behind in reading courses because of reserve room confusion, we have decided to address ourselves to the issues and propose a more effective and equitable reserve book policy. Let us cite two personal experiences which illustrate the mismanagement of the reserve room.

EXAMPLE 1. I made an overnight reservation for a book and arrived at the reserve room at the designated pick-up time of 9:30 p.m., whereupon I was greeted by 26 girls (I counted them all) queued up like monkeys along the reserve room cage. I waited patiently on line, reaching the librarian's desk at 10:15. I was then informed that the girl on duty had called my name at 9:50, and when no one responded, she promptly gave my book away to another student who requested it. What had transpired here? Simply, the line was so long that this unfortunate soul could not hear the announcement.

EXAMPLE 2. Several articles were assigned for my Monday afternoon seminar. When I went to the reserve room Saturday morning to retrieve two of them, I found them all checked out until 2:30 Sunday! Although the articles were short, there was no incentive for anyone to return them until the 30 hour limit had expired (especially on a rainy Saturday afternoon). The librarian offered me the option to reserve the articles for 2:30 Sunday. While she made me an offer I could not refuse, I realize that I was letting myself in for an hour long wait. The college could well take advantage of this situation. If it only charged admission to all reserve room congregants at this time, it would fulfill its Development Fund — raising goal rather quickly. Why must some be rewarded while others unjustly punished for attempting to study on weekends? Here are some suggestions that could change the impractical and inconvenient system we now have:

1) Stagger the "due hours." Have each book due approximately three hours after it has been signed out. A book checked out at 9:30 must be returned by 12:30; one taken out at 2:40, by 5:30; one taken at 10:00, by 1:00. This would eliminate the lines at the present due hours.

   Under the present system, a book taken out at 9:00, as well as one taken out at 10:00, is due at 1:30. Stagger the hours, and eliminate this inequity.
2) Change the "due hours" on the weekends so that books and articles cannot be taken out for an unreasonable amount of time.
3) Allow a separate line to form for students who have holds on reserve books. This would minimize the possibility of episodes recurring such as that cited in our first example.
4) Press professors to put more copies of books and articles on reserve. Why must we exert more of our energy in tracking down a book than in reading it?
5) Library reserve room staff should be increased. It is unfair to both student and librarian to have only one attendant on duty.

We hope that our readers have enjoyed the humor of this expose, but that the Library Policy Committee appreciates the gravity of our complaints.

A copy of this letter has been sent to the Library Policy Committee, as well as to others capable of effecting necessary reforms. Finally, we make a call to other students to aid us in this effort.

Rochelle Arkush, '75
Barbara Friedman, '75

Wellesley News

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Interview with Galia Golan:

Golan predicts short-lived detente

... OP-ED ...

Flo Davis and Debra Knopman conducted a personal interview with Galia Golan on September 17. Professor Golan presently has a book The Soviet Union and the Arab-Israeli War of 1973 *in press, and hence, copyright constraints prevent her from submitting an article on the subject to NEWS. Excerpts were selected from the taped interview and only lightly edited.*

On the annexation of territories

The interesting thing in Israel is that every single political party is split on the question of territories. There are doves and hawks in every single political party which has led people to think, quite rightly in my estimation, that the parties should be reorganized. Our parties are ideologically based in the European sense, so its always difficult to get a consensus. But the fate of the territories is an issue that has really crossed lines.

Detente's effect on the 1973 war

The '73 War had little to do with the Soviet Union. It was not their war. It was not a war they wanted. They had no control over the Arabs. The only control they might have had they chose not to use because it simply would have been too detrimental to their own interests. To not be completely forthcoming would have been ridiculous. They would not have been able to maintain any position or deterrent in the Middle East because they had already been thrown out of Egypt.

And I think that is the point. When people look at the October War and say this is proof the Soviet Union is not interested in detente and they go around making wars anyway, the point they miss was that it was not the Soviet Union's war anyway.

Six hours after the war broke out, they went to the Arabs to try to get a cease fire; they went the next day and tried to get a cease fire. Sadat says the Soviet Union lied to him when they told him Assad of Syria had already agreed to a cease fire.

It wasn't as if the Soviet Union took up their side in spite of detente. I don't think that it demonstrated anything about detente except cooperation between the super powers. It probably also demonstrated the limits of detente, but one should have understood that long ago before the October War. It doesn't mean that you do not pursue your interests any more than America pursues her interests. In the Soviet Union itself, the people who oppose detente in the Soviet Union tend to say that the October War was ridiculous, that Americans are not serious about it.

Pro-detente is Breshnev. He maintains that because of detente, we didn't have a nuclear war.

I frankly don't think detente was effective one way or another, except maybe it opened American's eyes somewhat. Maybe they had a naive view of detente.

Nuclear Threat in Middle East

Nobody is saying whether Israel has the bomb. There is no way you can get an answer to that question in Israel. When the Americans promised the reactor to Egypt, it was really a shock. There was a whole week or two when everybody was very seriously considering "What do you do under atomic attack, because it is quite clear to us if they have the capability they will in time make a bomb. If the Egyptians have the bomb, it could be very serious, and so of course, everybody is trying to determine if we do, in fact, have the bomb. There's no way to find out, which leads me to believe which we don't have it.

After the October war, a lot of the American strategists who came in gave talks along with our own strategists (by that I mean academic types) were all recommending a nuclear deterrent for the Middle East as being the only thing now that maybe could act as a deterrent, since the old deterrents really don't work anymore. It's a very frightening thing because it is not China and Russia and America which seem to be fairly responsible powers. We're dealing with the little countries that have the known data, that have acted irresponsibly in the past and that could do so in the future, and could do so with nuclear weapons. And there are those who say no, the Arabs would never use them because how could you keep radioactivity in this narrow strip of land and not have it flow back. But they have used chemical warfare and that didn't seem to bother them.

The Soviet Union does not give away nuclear know-how, it has given both Egypt and Iraq tiny reactors for electrical purposes, but this is a new thing for them.

Honeymoon with America over soon

By the U.S. giving nuclear assistance, this put the Soviets in a different position. One shouldn't exaggerate because again it isn't the bomb the U.S. gave them, its the ability that will take a number of years. And I think the Soviets figure the honeymoon with America will be over long before those reactors are ever in near-operation. I think that is what we're hoping too, in a way.

Q. *Has Breshnev been embarrassed by Nixon disappearing from the scene?*

A. It's not an easy situation for the Russians. They've always played down Watergate. They prefer a strong President for detente and they weren't terribly happy about Watergate. They are in serious trouble if America changes its policy on detente.

There have been rumors on and off for a number of years that Breshnev is in trouble, because he has suffered a lot of set-backs and very high expectations that he would have to go. Then there was the harvest and very serious economic problems and it was assumed that he would go then. But he survived all these and has gotten stronger. There were those in the Soviet Union who said the Soviet Union had sold out to America and hadn't really come to the Arab defense after the Six Day War.

It's a very funny situation in Soviet politics now. We don't even know who's next in line.

The question of emigration has split the powers in the Soviet Union. They have been under public pressure and been forced to make very public concessions. The Soviet Union is desperately in need of detente, for economic reasons. They need technology very badly. It really depends on how much reason can prevail.

At the moment the Soviet Union is not sacrificing too much for economic factors. The only concession they've been asked to make is the Jewish emigration. It seems so enormous because it was so surprising that they would bend. But having seen them bend, now the question is where else can we pressure them because they need detente more than America needs it.

Rearming the Arabs had to be done. They didn't do it during the Six Day War, and they got criticized for that. They are much more in a position of defensive retreat in this past year. They had been kicked out of Egypt in 1972 and the situation has not improved very much since then. Where they really went out on a limb was in trying to get an early cease fire. They got in a lot of trouble with Egypt on this.

Jewish Immigrants in Israel

I have noticed every time I've come abroad that the Russians have undertaken a very successful program about the Russian immigrants in Israel. Everywhere I go abroad, people talk about how the Russians have left Israel and how they aren't absorbed properly.

Its way out of proportion to the truth and I've been astounded. There are isolated cases of those who've gone back, some have and some just couldn't make it. There is something like a hundred Russians who have applied to leave. But do you realize the thousands who have come? If you compare this to the numbers of Americans who leave, now there is a large figure.

Dr. Galia Golan is Senior Lecturer in Political Science and Russian Studies at the Hebrew University, and director of the project on the Soviet East Europe Research Center of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. She worked as an East European specialist for the U.S. government before emigrating to Israel in 1966.

With support from the Barnette Miller Fund, the political science department is sponsoring a novel seminar on "Detente: Prospects and Limitations" which will bring to the Wellesley campus six internationally known people for two weeks at a time. They will each conduct two seminars as part of Political Science 305 and will also offer an informal evening seminar and a public lecture. In addition, they will be available for consultation with faculty and students who are doing research and writing in their areas of special interest. Students interested in attending the informal evening seminars may sign up in the political science department office.

The Bomb, Ozone, or Bust

By Debra Knopman '75

Absurdity is that one step beyond seriousness and reason. Each person, however, perceives situations in their own frame of rationality, and hence, what is absurd to me might not strike anyone else as being absurd.

A case in point is a small article that appeared on the corner of the front page of the *New York Times* a few weeks ago, entitled "U.S. Official Warns of Ozone Depletion From Nuclear War" (John W. Finney, Sept. 6, 1974). As if a nuclear war itself was not already pushing everyone's sense of the absurd, now an arms' control expert has announced that scientists have finally discovered the reason to end all reasons why we should not have a nuclear war — ozone depletion.

Admittedly, radioactive fallout could kill millions, the official acknowledged, but destroying the ozone layer high above the earth's surface would even be worse. What excited the people at this government agency the most was that they found (by accident) another justification for not having a global nuclear war, I suppose to convince any skeptics who thought it might be a good idea.

In another sense, the appearance of this bit of scientific gossip thirty years after our initiation into the nuclear age is really quite tragic. We know surprisingly little about the one thing that so awesomely threatens our entire existence. One of my favorite unknowns is the lack of technology to dispose of radioactive wastes from nuclear reactors. In the meantime, the "experts" are storing their gar-Barge in someone's backyard in Kansas. That shortcoming certainly has not inhibited the building of reactors or the proposal to build 1000 more by the end of the century.

There is little the rest of us can do except tap our feet impatiently and hope some clown thinks of a method of disposal between then and now. And the only reason why that's about all we can do is that we have been led to believe the best answer to the energy shortage is nuclear power. And if you believe that, then you certainly must agree that the most philanthropic gesture we can make to developing nations is a shiny, new nuclear reactor. And, of course, almost everyone knows that in a few years of operation, a nuclear reactor produces significant quantities of plutonium, the stuff of which bombs are made. With two scientists and a dozen workmen, even Chad can have the bomb.

For those who think this progression is ridiculous, would you have thought a year ago that India, the place where millions die in the streets of starvation, would explode a nuclear bomb? Even China began to squirm. While each one of the steps sound very noble and "right" (is not technological development, and therefore, energy, "good"?), the whole picture isgrotesquely absurd ... which brings us back to ozone.

How can a little molecule containing three atoms of oxygen instead of the usual two be so crucial to our survival? It has something to do with the ozone layer shielding plants and animals from the sun's dangerous ultraviolet radiation. The possible effects of substantial drops in atmospheric ozone range from giving us all a had case of sunburn to wiping out the delicately balanced food chain.

But do not despair about either of these fates, for the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said with certainty, "All we know is that we do not know." Who said that science took the mystery out of life?

Advisor gives focus to Jewish students

By Jane Roberts Lindemann
Jewish Students Advisor

Recently, I had the following conversation — several times with different people:

"You work with Jewish students where?

"At Wellesley College."

"And there are students there who do Jewish things?"

A few years ago, I might have been the one asking the questions. Having graduated from Mount Holyoke where Jewish activity on campus at the time I was there was minimal, I was surprised to discover the enthusiasm of Jewish students at Wellesley. The development of this activity deserves to be told; first, because it bears witness to what students can do when determined, and second, because it enables me to explain how I fit into the chaplaincy staff.

Before there was such a position as chaplain at Wellesley, the religious needs of students were met with the aid of outside clergy. Even with the establishment of the position of chaplain, outside clergy were called in. In the case of the Jewish students, B'nai B'rith Hillel, the campus organization for Jewish students, had one of the area Hillel rabbis come to Wellesley as a counselor once or twice a month to lead discussions and do personal counseling. Hillel then hired a part-time counselor to carry out these duties. With such large Jewish populations and Hillels at Harvard-Radcliffe, MIT, and Brandeis, Hillel did not feel that Wellesley warranted its own Hillel Foundation on campus when it could draw from the resources of the neighboring schools.

Some Jewish students and faculty (with the help of the chaplain, Paul Santmire) investigated means for funding a regular staff person, the responsibility to be shared jointly by Hillel and the College. In 1973-74, Danny Freelander filled the position and assisted in proving the Jewish students' and faculty's belief in the potential for Jewish programming here at Wellesley. An alumni-parent fund was established to support and sustain an advisor to Wellesley Jewish Students.

I come to Wellesley as the new advisor. I see my task here as multifaceted. Besides insuring that there is a response to the religious needs of Jewish students, I must insure a freedom of expression of Jewish cultural needs. In fact, the cultural expression is in many ways more of a concern than the religious expression.

When a person goes away to college, she is usually willing to experiment with different life styles. I am concerned with making sure that the option of Jewish expression exists so that those who wish to try it out can do so — whether it is a case of wanting to continue something that's always been a part of a person's life, giving it a second chance, or trying something totally new. When I was a student, I left to take a year in Israel because the Jewish alternative did not exist on the Mt. Holyoke campus.

A Jewish life style is a very nebulous term. It can mean anything from studying Torah, to praying three times a day, to living in Israel, to giving to UJA, to eating gefilte fish and chicken soup. Unfortunately the last choice is often the extent of identification with a Jewish life style. My presence on campus indicates that there are people in the Wellesley College community who want to insure that there's something beyond chicken soup available.

Substantively, there are a number of offerings which go beyond the "chicken soup level." I am leading chaplaincy seminars in Hebrew Text and in the Jewish Calendar. (All are invited. Check the Chaplain's Office for times.) The Wellesley Jewish Student Office is supplied with books and periodicals covering many different aspects of Jewish tradition and life.

With the help of faculty and students, High Holiday services were held. Hopefully, other holidays will be preceded by open study sessions, giving everyone a chance to examine the holy days or festivals to be observed. Communication with the greater Jewish community, be it other Hillels in the Boston area or the State of Israel, is one of our responsibilities.

The possibilities for Jewish expression are limitless. I am here basically as a resource person. I welcome student and faculty enthusiasm and willingness to act. I hope to have a long list of responses next time I'm asked, "You work with Jewish students where?".

Interested in using the Darkroom??? Come to an organizational meeting on Thursday, October 3, 4:30 p.m., in the Davis Lounge, Schneider Center. If you are interested but cannot attend call Steve Nelson, x702.

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Monahan speaks on women

By Sharon Collins '77

On Monday, September 23 at 7:30 p.m., Barry F. Monahan, Democratic candidate for Congress from Massachusetts' 10th Congressional district (which includes Wellesley), spoke about his background and his major political stands, focusing on his thoughts about the role of women in today's society. After his rather brief formal presentation, during which he seemed a bit ill at ease, Mr. Monahan began to accept questions from members of the audience. In the more informal atmosphere of the low-key question and answer period, he seemed much more relaxed, and he came across as a very self-assured and warm young man.

Mr. Monahan has never held an elective political office. He considers himself to be a professional public administrator rather than a professional politician, and he dislikes the "bi-annual political road show" although he acknowledges that it is a necessity to "do the political campaign thing".

Mr. Monahan is disturbed by the 'rich kid from Wellesley' label with which some people have tried to stereotype him — he is disturbed because this label is quite inaccurate and unfair. In 1950, when Mr. Monahan was six, his father contracted polio and was a total invalid for ten years until his death. Consequently, the major financial burden of the family fell on his mother, who did not have the background or the education to finance the care of an invalid and the education of her three sons.

Mr. Monahan stated that, because of these childhood experiences, he "understands first-hand the problems, the disappointments, and the suffering of a woman attempting to be recognized as equal to her male counterpart — in opportunity — in salary — in professional recognition — and the multitude of other areas where equality has been practically nonexistent . . . Some people may think women have come a long way," he said, "but it will take another 200 years if the problem is only addressed bi-annually at election time."

The concentration on the issue of women's rights was obviously largely for the benefit of the Wellesley College audience, and also to contrast Mr. Monahan's "emotionally and morally motivated, firm and progressive stance with regards to women's rights" with his opponent's apparent limited interest in women's rights — "only to the extent of her personal self-survival," as he asserts.

Mr. Monahan's opponent is incumbent Congresswoman Margaret Heckler who, he says, is the type of wishy-washy political representative who does not take an advocacy stand on an issue until the last minute after she has "stuck up her finger and seen which way the wind is blowing". He thinks that Heckler's main function has been to attend social affairs and to generally "not make waves".

Monahan outlined three basic goals in the women's rights area toward which he plans to work if he is elected. (1) Concerning opportunities for women in the Government: "Require the U.S. Civil Service Commission to establish an appointment and promotion criteria weighted in favor of aptitude, education, and related experience rather than direct job progression considerations . . . require the government agencies to develop specific training programs for higher level job entry with a realistic target date for equalization of federal job opportunity with an acceptable time frame."

(2) Concerning opportunities for women in business: A. "Enact an affirmative incentive plan for the business community relating to the employment of qualified women in higher job catagories" — Mr. Monahan suggests the possible use of tax incentive, which is used "effectively in practically every other area when we want to stimulate industry's commitment". B. "Initiate a higher education subsidy program in the medical, legal, engineering, and other professions with a required period of Federal employment at stipulated grade levels."

(3) Concerning day care: "I will propose and fight for federally funded child development centers for working parents on a realistic sliding scale rate . . . I will also insist on properly staffed after-school centers for the impressionable younger school age children."

Monahan touched briefly on his attitudes toward abortion. He feels that abortion is a difficult moral question which is an issue between the pregnant woman and her doctor. He favors the right of individual personal choice. Opponent Heckler is "pro-life and anti-abortion", and her stand is supported by the vocilerous and well-financed Right to Life group. A member of the audience commented that there is no stand which Monahan could take that would satisfy people on both vocal, minority extremes of the abortion issue: therefore, a middle-of-the road stand best represents the inbetween, silent majority of constituents.

Congressional candidate Monahan stressed the extremely varied aspects of his district. The tenth district of Massachusetts includes both Wellesley and Fall River — the average income of Wellesley residents is $17,000 per year as compared with the $4,000 average income of a Fall River resident. Monahan feels that he can well serve the district because of his familiarity with both economic and social "poles" — he has lived and attended school in Wellesley, and he has served as Director of the Criminal Justice Office of Fall River and as Chairman of the Police Commission there.

Monahan's staff seems confident of victory over Congresswoman Heckler. His press secretary believes that now is the time for Monahan — he is not a lawyer (Watergate has rather sullied the integrity of the legal profession), he is not a flashy Hollywood candidate, and he is not a Republican! Monahan would very much like to participate in a debate with Representative Heckler; however, according to Monahan and his staff, so far she has abruptly declined his offers.

I asked Mr. Monahan if he thought that his being a thirty year old bachelor would be an instability factor in the campaign. "Perhaps it will be in the Fall River area where everyone is married by age eighteen...God, I hope not...I really enjoy being single!"

Senate starts year with action: Res Pol reps will be elected

By Lin Frackman '76

In CG's first meeting of the year Monday night, Senate reps voted to have elections of Residence Policy Committee members in the dorms for the first time. This year one rep. from each dorm will be elected, in addition to representatives from Vil Juniors, House Presidents, and Heads of House, serving on the Committee.

Last year, the students representatives on the Res Pol Committee were chosen by the Nominating Committee and were selected on the basis of one person representing each group of dorms (1 from Tower Court, Claflin, Severance, 1 from the Quad dorms, 1 from Stone-Davis and Munger, etc.). In view of the problems students had in dealing with the Residence Policy Committee last year, Stephanie Smith, '75, Chairman of House Presidents, suggested that representatives be elected in the dorms this year.

She said that she was worried about diversity of opinions on the committee as well as dorm opinion being fully represented.

Florence Davis, '76, Senate rep from Beebe, and Editor-in-Chief of the Wellesley NEWS, added that last year student perceptions of the Residence Policy Committee were very hostile. If students elected the reps, they would at least feel as if they had a say in some of the decisions.

Megan Christopher, '77, Senate rep from Pomeroy, argued that if we start electing reps for the different committees, it would set a precedent and eventually Nominating Committee would lose its *raison d'etre*. Ms. Smith replied that while she agreed with Megan in principle, some issues were important enough to justify student participation.

Cindy Israel '76, Senate rep from Cazenove, suggested that this year's Res Pol Committee will be different from last year's because the reps will be from every dorm, whether they are selected or elected, and so it was unfair to compare it with last year. Beth Stewart '78, asked who on the Nominating Committee was capable of choosing 13 students whose opinions represented every dorm. Toni Cherry, '76, Senior Vice-President and Chairperson of Nominating Committee responded that every dorm is represented in Nominating Committee.

Manane Freyre, '76, Vice-President for On-Campus Affairs, moved that student reps to Res Policy Committee be elected, saying that when dealing with this specific dorm issue, the representatives have to represent their constituencies, and Nominating Committee does not have the knowledge to select people from each dorm. The motion passed with 4 opposed and 2 abstentions. Manana made another amendment requiring the Res Pol reps to sit as informative members on all House Council meetings. "It's a better way to confront the issues in your own dorm", she said. The motion passed with 1 opposed and 4 abstentions.

The vote to have Res Pol reps elected marks an impressive start for this year's Senate. It suggests that this Senate is not only a decisive, interested, active group of students, but also that they are determined to have some say in decisions which affect students. The fact that the motion passed at CG's first meeting of the year emphasizes the desire among students not to see the events of last year repeated. In her opening statements, Linny Little, '75, President of College Government, pointed out that Senate is one of the few student organizations that has "clout".

"Administrators listen to Senate", she said. There is cause for some skepticism when one looks at the events of last year, when a Senate sponsored all-campus poll was blatantly ignored by the Administration in formulating residence policy. It is hoped that under Ms. Little's leadership, this year's Senate will never permit a situation like that to arise again.

In another unprecedented vote, Senate passed by one vote a motion to grant Mezcla $2,025 of SOFC funds. The budget included expenses for parties, receptions, ethnic and religious feasts and refreshments at meetings. Mezcla consists of approximately 90 students.

Flo Davis recommended that Senate defeat the proposal to allot $2,025, explaining that the amount asked for was too much and that the motion should be sent back to committee for reductions in expenses. Manana Freyre agreed stating that there were many possibilities of co-sponsoring events and thus paring down the budget as much as possible.

Avis Russell, '76, Senate rep from Bates, agreed with Manana, saying that last year Senate told many organizations to cut their budgets before they would allot any funds. Michelle Tinsley, '76, Senate rep from McAfee, explained that this is the first year Mezcla has asked for SOFC funds, and that their budget is large because they are just beginning everything. She emphasized that every SOFC sponsored event was open to all members of the College community. The motion passed with 16 for, 15 against and 4 abstentions.

Professors told of new bill: Students to inspect records

By Lin Frackman '76

Academic Council met for the first time this year on Thursday, September 19. Ms. Blake, Dean of Academic Programs, announced that she was investigating the effects of the education bill that President Ford signed this summer which entitles students to see any and all records that are kept at a school. Although there is no question that Wellesley students have the right to inspect and challenge their present records, Ms. Blake emphasized that it was not clear whether past records are included in the bill, whether alumnae are considered students or whether prospective students going through the process of admissions are considered students. It is also not clear how this bill will affect letters of recommendation or psychiatric records. Ms Blake said that her office is now doing a survey of all student records kept by the College, to protect them from third party access and to eventually make them available to students. Student request to examine records will be writtren down no and the records will be available in the future.

Ms. Blake urged faculty members to continue to write the thorough and honest letters of recommendation that they have written in the past, although students will now be able to examine the letters. She added that it might be constructive for the candidate to see what criticisms her professors make.

Megan Christopher, '77, Senate rep from Pomeroy, asked what records students could have seen before the bill was passed.

Ms. Blake responded that most records were available. Mrs. Newell emphasized that there are many areas covered by the bill where the facts are not yet known. For this reason, records are not immediately available to students. However, there is a 45-day time limit between the time a person asks for her records and when they must be disclosed, so the records will be available soon.

Abby Franklin, '75, Chief Justice, urged faculty members to read the yellow booklets that have been distributed to faculty and students, explaining the Wellesley College honor code. She said that the goal of General Judiciary was that no instances of dishonesty should stem from ignorance this year. She asked faculty members to take the time to explain to students the honor code and to answer their questions.

Mr. Ferry, Professor of English, called Council's attention to the fact that the Wellesley College legislation on notification of resignation differs from AAUP regulations. In the AAUP regulations, notice to resign must be given by May 15. Council decided that it was not necessary to have a fixed date because departments should not expect professors to give notice earlier than career possibilities may allow.

Mrs. Newell apologized to Council for the "confusion and inhumanity" of Central Registration, and said that the Administration is trying to re-examine how to do it more efficiently. Mr. Goldman, Professor of Economics, added his criticism of central registration and emphasized how the students' attitudes toward school in general had been affected. He suggested some sort of intellectual excitement at the beginning of the year instead of excitement generated over lines, saying that if the administration had devoted the energy spent putting students into lines to organizing an intellectual activity it would have been much more worthwhile.

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Pauline Durant: the quiet co-founder
A woman of modesty

Pauline Adeline Durant, the co-founder, was a modest woman of charity.

Photo from Alumna Magazine Winter 1974

By Patricia Mell '75

Kate Field, a woman of the nineteenth century, once said, "They talk about a woman's sphere as if it had a limit ... There's not a blessing or a woe, There's not a whispered "yes" or "no", There's not a life, or death, or birth, That has a feather's weight of worth, Without a woman in it."

The birth of Wellesley College, a birth of at least a "feather's weight of worth" in the cause of equality for women, had a woman's hand in it "from its foundation and through its growth and expansion." This woman was Pauline Adeline Fowle Durant, wife of Henry Durant and co-founder of Wellesley College.

She was the modest woman of culture and charity who shared the dream of building a memorial to a son. She was the woman who saw this dream come to fruition in the establishment of Wellesley College — a "woman's place" which helped young women realize the broad sphere of knowledge available to them and who showed young women the way to attain equality in a man's world.

Unfortunately, this woman's modesty kept her from obtaining recognition for her great contributions to the College. For this reason, Pauline Adeline Fowle Durant, the quiet co-founder of Wellesley College, is this issue's featured centennial personality.

Mrs. Durant was of rather distinguished European ancestry. Her family were the de Cazenoves, a branch of the Hugenot which withdrew from France at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The Cazenoves then went to Geneva and established themselves as Bankers. Here they dropped their title as being "inconsistent with a business career."

Mrs. Durant's grandfather, Antoine Charles Cazenove, was so skillful a financeer that the Banking House of the Cazenove's ranked among the largest of London in that period.

For a while, the fate of Wellesley College rested on the precarious balance of fate. Due to political upheavals in that period, notably the Jacobin Revolution, the Cazenoves barely escaped Europe with their lives. They were arrested during the Revolution and thrown into prison along with other leading citizens of the time. Antoine Cazenove, his elder brother and his father were later acquitted and released. Their saving grace had been their "reputation for goodness".

The Cazenoves recognized the "writing on the wall" and escaped first to Holland and then to America. In Philadelphia, Mr. Cazenove met and married Miss Hogan. All ten children were well educated. In 1830, their daughter, Pauline Cazenove, "singularly fair and winning" met Major John Fowle, and after months of courtship, Pauline consented to become his wife. It was from this union that Pauline Adeline Fowle, future bride of Henry Fowle Durant and co-founder of Wellesley College was born.

Here it is interesting to note how the lines of history can cross one family. The Fowle family is an excellent example and their story is of particular interest to Wellesley College.

John Fowle's mother, Mary Cook was the daughter of Abigail Durant from whom the founders took their name. Mary was also the sister of Susanna Cooke who married Mr. Hunnewell. Another of the Fowles married Samuel Welles, an American banker in Paris for whom the town Wellesley was named. The Welles estate, which sat across Lake Waban, was later enlarged and became known as the Hunnewell Estate.

Most importantly for the college were still two other children in the Fowle family. They were Harriet, "the intellectual of the children," who became the mother of Henry Durant, the founder, and John who became the father of Mrs. Durant.

Mrs. Durant was born June 13, 1832 and was the eldest of three children. Her father, John Fowle was a military man and the family moved from fort to fort. Mrs. Durant made her first trip at three months of age "on a pillow".

The family's happiness was not long lived. John Fowle, then a Colonel, was killed when the boiler of a ship on which he traveled to fight in the Seminole Indian Wars, exploded. Mrs. Fowle was so grief stricken that she began to rely heavily on her eldest — Pauline. Mrs. Durant was only six years old at the time.

Despite her age, Mrs. Durant became a support to her mother. She was said to be "remarkably thoughtful and responsible" and she took it upon herself to "look after her mother during traveling" as her father had done.

Beneath these burdens, she remained a child. Mrs. Durant recollected how it upset her to have to travel on "half ticket" — Her greatest joy was when "having passed her eighth birthday, the railroad officials could no longer brand her as half a person".

Sorrow came again with the death of first the baby brother and three years later, with the death of the little sister.

During this time, Mrs. Durant and her mother came to Boston and there, at only eight years of age, Mrs. Durant met Henry Durant, ten years her senior and a student at Harvard.

Mrs. Durant attended a private school in Alexandria, Virginia where she was trained in music, drawing, fine sewing, elaborate cooking, and all of the domestic arts. Her education was so thorough that a teasing uncle said, "When she comes home, we'll put out a shingle to tell the world that within may be found the young lady who, at age thirteen could make anything man requires, from a shirt to a loaf of cake. We'll not be bothered with keeping her long."

Even though Mrs. Durant was the co-founder of a women's college she herself did not attend college. She wanted to go to Mount Holyoke Seminary but her mother refused. Rumor had it that at "Mount Holyoke the custom prevailed of introducing the girls to foreign missionaries who came wife-hunting" and needless to say, this "precious only daughter could not be so jeopardized." Instead, Mrs. Durant attended another of the leading boarding schools in New York City. She attended the school until she was 18.

After boarding school, Mrs. Durant and her mother traveled in the south of Europe. Mr. Durant, now a lawyer, met them in New York and they were married in May 1854.

The Durant's married life was not always shadowed by sorrow. One of the most amusing accounts of their summer home at Wellesley was the saving of the turkeykins. Mrs. Durant was found of raising turkeys. She was so proud of her brood of 19 turkeys that on a stormy night, she and Mr. Durant rose to "rescue the brood".

Mr. Durant "groped about in the thunderstorm and hunted down by the flashes of lightning one turkeykin after another until all nineteen had been caught." Mrs. Durant improvised an incubator and "tenderly taking each little gobbler as it was," triumphantly presented by its dripping deliverer, Mr. Durant, put a drop of wine down its throat and deposited it in a basket in the incubator to dream cozily of Thanksgiving Day."

Harry Jr. was born in 1855 and a girl was born in 1857. This child survived only two months. Added to her mourning for the child, was the disappointment that Mr. Durant did not turn to God in his bereavement. It was the grief of the remaining child's death that Mr. Durant gave up his practice, turned to God and founded Wellesley College.

It was Mrs. Durant, accompanied by her husband, Henry Durant, who laid the first stone of College Hall in 1871. She served as a Trustee to the College and was College Treasurer until her husband's death.

Under her direction, the Gymnasium was equipped; valuable lands were purchased; the chapel, kitchen and laundry of College Hall were supplied with ventilary apparatus and two dorms were added; Freeman Cottage and the Eliot which was a joint gift of Mrs. Durant and Mr. H.H. Hunnewell.

Also in 1878, Mrs. Durant founded the Students' Aid Society for young women "who were in need of college training but who could not afford to pay their own way." Out of her generosity and the aid of some women in Boston, the society was set upon its feet.

Outside of Wellesley, Mrs. Durant served seven years on the Advisory Board of the Massachusetts Prison Commission and had 25 years as the President of the Board of Managers for the Boston YWCA.

In 1868, before the founding of Wellesley College, Mr. Durant was a member of the Board of Trustee of Mount Holyoke Seminary. Mrs. Durant donated $10,000.00 to Mount Holyoke which enabled the institution to build its first library. Mrs. Durant was reported to have said, "There will not be many institutions like Mount Holyoke." Two years later, the Durant's applied for a charter for Wellesley.

Two new deans brighten Green

By Mary Jo Ruben '77

Third floor Green, familiar to Wellesley students as the location of the offices of the deans, has two new occupants this year.

Vivian Ingersoll, new Dean of '76, comes to Wellesley from Harvard. Originally from Charlotte, N.C., Mrs. Ingersoll has been in the Boston area for the last five years, since 1969. To date, she is enjoying her new position at Wellesley very much. In drawing a contrast between Wellesley and Harvard, Mrs. Ingersoll commented upon the more intimate atmosphere at Wellesley that makes it possible for her to know more people. The beauty of Wellesley's campus and the town of Wellesley have impressed her, though she confesses that she does miss the city. As a

Dean Ingersoll, the new dean of the class of '76 says that Wellesley's atmosphere makes it easier for her to meet people.

Photo by Norkin

new dean, Mrs. Ingersoll has been observing various facets of college life. She has thoughts about academic legislation and feels that there are questions a new person can raise for consideration. One point is the status of the E grade at Wellesley. She expressed concern that the meaning of the E grade is unclear and unfamiliar to many students. One area Mrs. Ingersoll plans to emphasize is the need for juniors to make plans for after graduation before the beginning of senior year.

The class of '78 has the distinction of being the first class to have a male dean. Mr. Eric Kurtz, who occupies this position, doesn't want to make much of being the first male dean at Wellesley, since that has very little to do with how he feels about himself and his work. His answer to the inevitable question is, "I like being a man. And I like being a dean. So I suppose I like being a male dean." Mr. Kurtz is not new to Wellesley, having been an English professor here before. He spent the last year as a visiting professor at Boston College. This past summer, Mr. Kurtz spent a great deal of time writing to most of the incoming freshmen and reading admissions papers. He got to know the class, on paper, and was impressed with the rich, varied, and interesting lives about which he read. He is concerned, though, with the effect of entering the Wellesley College community upon them. They came from an atmosphere of success, security, and a positive feeling of self into the mainstream of college life. Often, they discover that other people have been just as successful and that Wellesley is an already organized community in which there is not always time and opportunity for using each student's talents. Wellesley defines a new kind of success, measured in academic terms. In speaking of Wellesley, Mr. Kurtz says, "We need to establish relationships with other people that allow us to discover and affirm what is most authentic in ourselves." He sees himself as a sort of "consumer guide" and "consumer advocate." To fill this role, he asks that students let him know, as fully and as perceptively as they can, what their own needs as educational "consumers" really are.

Dean Kurtz breaks tradition as first male dean in Wellesley history.

Photo by Sasha Norkin '75

Computer coordinates rides

Are you tired of buses, trains, and subways? Then look into Computer-Hitch, Inc. It is a student-run, nonprofit organization, recently formed and just beginning to function. They have written a computer program that can keep track of and match up anyone in the Boston area who needs a ride to anywhere in the country, or who wants riders to share driving expenses. Each person receiving a ride will have to pay 50¢; drivers can use the service free of charge. All persons wanting to use Computer-Hitch will have to buy rider membership cards for $1.00.

If you are interested in buying a Computer-Hitch membership card, or just want to find out more about the organization, check the Info Box at Schneider Center.

TESTS	TEST DATES	APPLICATION DEADLINES	NEAREST TEST LOCATIONS	TEST AND REGISTRATION FEES
Admission Test for Graduate Study in Business	Sat., Nov. 2 Sat., Jan. 25	Oct. 11 Jan. 4	Wellesley, Babson College, Harvard U., Boston U., Northeastern U.	$10.00
Graduate Record Examination	Sat. Oct. 26 Sat. Dec. 14	Oct. 1 Nov. 19	Wellesley, Simmons, Harvard, MIT, Tufts	$10.50
Dental Aptitude Test	Oct. 12 Jan. 11 April 26	Sept. 16 Dec. 16 March 31	Boston (will be assigned)	$15.00
Law School Admission Test LSAT/LSDAS	Sat. Oct. 12 Sat. Dec. 7 Feb. 8	Sept. 12 Nov. 11 Jan. 9	Boston U., Harvard, Northeastern U.	$11.00 LSAT $8.00 LSDAS
Medical College Admission Test MCAT/AMCAS	Oct. 5 May	Sept. 13 —	—	Fee (transcripts sent for $30.00) AMCAS
Miller Analogies Test	Individually scheduled test date		Harvard, Tufts, Brandeis, BU, Northeastern, BC	$8.00-10.00

SKI DEALS

OCTOBER SKI PACKAGES

	1	2	3	4
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Sports perspective: Mary Young '76

Women make Good pros

The big story in women's sports this summer, or so the sports editors thought, was to be found in the gum-chewing girl sluggers infiltrating Little League baseball.

But amidst the mini-furor over coed baseball a Phoenix lawyer told the world that women will be playing professional basketball a year from now.

The announcement unfortunately came at a time when newspapers everywhere were fussing about pro sports in general. In view of the World Football League's recent and disgusting dilution of talent and quality of play, the newspapers were right.

Can the women's basketball league make it past these claims of fan saturation and find a place in the pro sports arena?

Whether the venture is merely another commercial scheme to further impoverish sports buffs or whether it will set a precedent for women's team sports as viable spectator entertainment depends on one's degree of optimism.

Sticking to the theoretical side of the issue, there are plenty of reasons why the undertaking can and will succeed, and *must* succeed.

Primarily, women's basketball offers a refreshing alternative to the gargantuans of the present pro scene that rarely make mistakes because they rarely try anything new. They play to score a lot and dunk the ball for Joe Fan's pleasure.

But that gets dull. It's no wonder fans turn to college basketball for variation and frequent upsets of major teams. The girls will provide their own variations because the superlatives in men's basketball are not the same in the women's game.

Finesse and speed characterize the top women's teams because they can't rely on height and strength the way men do. The quick passing and teamwork that are pre-empted in large part in the pros by individual performances will be the hallmark of a women's pro team.

The Eastern Establishment might have trouble visualizing it, but there are sections of the country where women's basketball reigns supreme, with such niceties as TV coverage of high school state tournaments in packed gymnasiums in major cities.

With these areas in mind, Des Moines, Indianapolis and Memphis have been named as possible locations for franchises. Des Moines is the only city without an American Basketball Association franchise, but, as everyone knows, the A.B.A., and that's not the Bar Association, is hurting. These cities more importantly are located in "the hotbed of girls' amateur basketball," according to the lawyer's announcement.

In Des Moines girls high school basketball ranks above boys basketball statewide, although both are highly popular because the state has no pro ball. Iowa has its own brand of girls basketball, consisting of three offensive and three defensive players separated by the halfcourt line. When a team scores the referee tosses the ball to the other team at the halfcourt circle and they launch their offense from there. These fast-moving games are usually high-scoring as well.

Everywhere else in the country the faster five-person game, standard men's variety, has taken over. The top college teams in this game are Immaculata of Pennsylvania, Queens of New York, Indiana University and Southern Connecticut State.

So the girls have a new sport to sell, and they've got the talent to play it and the places to play it in.

The fate of the Women's Basketball Association will undoubtedly answer many questions about the impact of the women's movement in general and, on another front, the future of pro sports.

It is a test case on the acceptability of women in an area of inbred inequality where the International Track Association has failed to delineate the women's position although prize money is equal, 5 women as opposed to 72 men have been signed as of last month.

Let's watch for exhibition games of the touring Pink Panthers, the first franchise, come November.

Jean Ahlborg '78 obviously enjoys learning squash the right way from an expert, Ms. Ann Batchelder. Five other freshmen are being treated to this first-ever semester squash class. (Photo by Sasha Norkin '75)

See hockey!!!

A veteran forward line and depth galore will be on the side of the field hockey team as they square off against Jackson Wednesday at 4 in their first contest this season.

Wings Kate Riepe '76 and Lisa Greene '77 along with inners Holly Wolf '75 and Clare Swanger '76 and center Pam Farley '75 team up formidably on offense. They have all played with halfbacks Caroline Erisman '77 and Shelby Riddle '76, and fullback Sue Trout '77 for at least a year. Debby Allen '77, a newcomer, is the other fullback.

Freshmen that have proven themselves and won starting jobs on the squad include Helen Fremont and Nancy Faunce, at halfback and fullback, respectively, and goalie Betsy Curtis.

About 50 girls are still out for the team, giving coach Shiela Brown plenty of choice for the second team, which will also play a game against Jackson's JV squad.

Be there to support the team and see some outstanding hockey.

Six freshmen take semester squash class

By Patricia Idn '78

Six freshmen stand to reap the advantages of a new experimental semester-long squash class for beginners that features peer teaching and group discussion.

Ms. Ann Batchelder, instructor, was primarily responsible for the creation of the class through her work with the faculty seminar. The seminar is looking into new ways of teaching introductory courses.

On leave this year while working for her doctorate, Ms. Batchelder teaches only this squash class.

She is trying to employ two experimental ways of teaching in the class. First, she would like to have students teach the other students. The six girls meet once a week for an hour outside of class.

Second, in conjunction with the faculty seminar, Ms. Batchelder is trying to steer away from a rigid teaching method to a looser one. Students are encouraged to ask questions, which are freely discussed by the class.

"We come up with a group answer instead of just *one* right way of doing things," said Ms. Batchelder.

The fact that the class meets for a semester instead of a season will hopefully take the freshmen through beginning, intermediate, and strategic squash, and then the team, Ms. Batchelder said.

The players seem very enthusiastic about the class. Amelia Fawcett said they move along quickly, especially since the group is small.

The limit of six in the course exists despite greater interest because there are only two squash courts.

"There are two more unfinished courts, but there are no funds to complete them," said Ms. Batchelder.

Amelia says there is a need for them. Facilities must be reserved 24 hours in advance, and the squash season is not even here yet.

Both Amelia and Beth Stewart say that they decided to sign up for semester-long squash because the teacher was excited and enthusiastic about the sport.

Ms. Batchelder has been ranked nationally in squash for four years, while ranking among the top ten players in Massachusetts for two years.

She holds a B.A. degree in American history and a master's in Education. She seeks her doctorate in human movement at Boston University.

Sunday

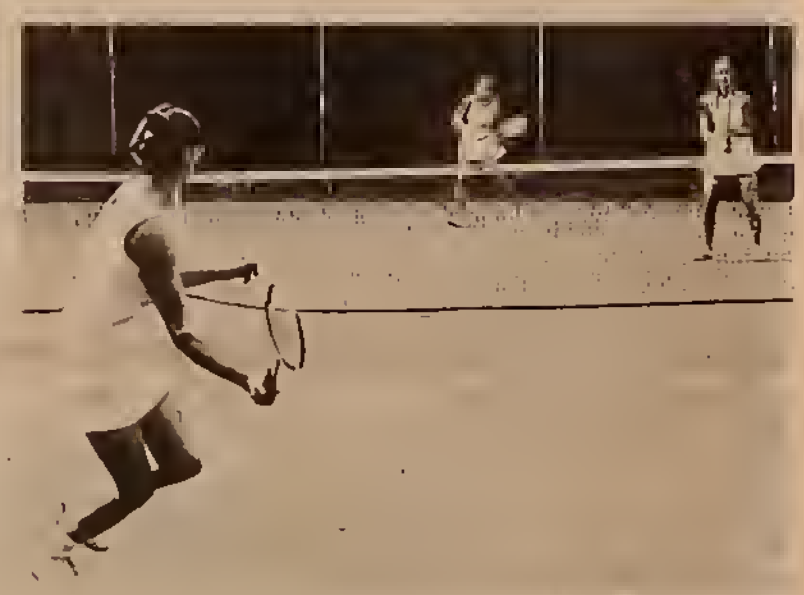
Sailing — Dorm Race, 2 p.m.

Monday

Swimming — Interdorm Swim Meet, 8:15 p.m. at the pool.

Wednesday

Tennis — Radcliffe at Wellesley, 4 p.m. on Oval Courts.
Field Hockey — Jackson at Wellesley, 4 p.m. at hockey field.



(Photo by Sasha Norkin '75)

Tennis Schedule

Wednesday, Oct. 2 Radcliffe at Wellesley, 4 p.m.
Tuesday, Oct. 8 Wellesley at Wheaton.
Wednesday, Oct. 9 Pine Manor at Wellesley, 4 p.m.
Wednesday, Oct. 16 Wellesley at Tufts.
Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 19-20 Women's Intercollegiate Tennis at Harvard.

Field Hockey Schedule

Wednesday, Oct. 2 Jackson at Wellesley, 4 p.m., 2 teams.
Wednesday, Oct. 9 at Boston College, 4 p.m., 1 team.
Tuesday, Oct. 29 Triangular with Smith and Trinity at Smith, 4 p.m., 1 team.
Thursday, Oct. 31 Worcester at Wellesley, 3:15 p.m., 2 teams.
Thursday, Nov. 7 at Radcliffe, 3:45 p.m., 2 teams.

All home games are on hockey field, across from Mary Hemenway.

SPORTS

Young coach learns

By Caroline Erisman '77

If you are down by the boathouse in the near future and catch sight of a student with shoulder-length blonde hair and an enthusiastic smile — look again, for she is the new crew coach, Ms. Mayrene Earle.

Ms. Earle, a native of Maine, graduated last year with a degree in physical education from the Boston-Boure College, an affiliate of Northeastern which specializes

Ms. Mayrene Earle

in physical therapy and physical education. While there she enjoyed participating in her favorite sports of volleyball, racquet sports and aquatics and student-taught at Newton High School.

Wellesley hired Ms. Earle specifically for crew, although she has no previous experience in the sport. Despite this obstacle, Ms. Earle has tremendous vigor and is learning quickly with the help of the crew team. She will also be attending a crew clinic in January.

In reference to the crew team Ms. Earle has great confidence. She specifically mentioned their great amount of potential, and predicts a better season than last year. Her basic philosophy of sports is that if the participants are truly interested they will be self-motivated. Her new conditioning program for crew has incorporated this idea, and involves running on an individual basis rather than required workouts as a group.

In addition to crew, Ms. Earle teaches lifesaving and sailing and will teach fencing next season. She will also coach the basketball team this winter.

All in all, Ms. Earle is really enjoying the beautiful campus, the students, and the personal atmosphere of Wellesley and hopes to stay for a while. Her other plans for the future include graduate school beginning either next summer or fall.

Helmsmen ride the wind, Show well at M.I.T.

By Kim Miskell '77

Three Wellesley sailors tested their racing skills against competitors from seven other schools last weekend at the Single-Handed Championship Regatta at M.I.T.

On Saturday, the sailors maneuvered through pouring rain and light air during the qualification races. One of Wellesley's three entries, Sally Newman '76, finished second in her division, enabling her to return Sunday.

Fortunately the weather turned much fairer for the finals with puffy breezes and shifting winds. Sally finished well with an overall rank of eighth out of 32 boats. Kiki Saltonarsh of Simmons won the championship, taking the trophy from Salem.

Wellesley will participate next in the Learning Regatta at M.I.T. this Friday and will return Saturday for the first team racing of the season.

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